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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
8 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
9 AT SEATTLE

10 GS HOLISTIC, LLC,

11 Plaintiff,

12 v.

13 NWIN LLC, et al.,

14 Defendants.

CASE NO. C23-0397JLR

ORDER

15 **I. INTRODUCTION**

16 Before the court is Plaintiff GS Holistic, LLC's ("GS Holistic") motion for entry
17 of default judgment against Defendants NWIN LLC d/b/a Star Vape ("Star Vape") and
18 Jaebum In (together, "Defendants"). (Mot. (Dkt. # 13); *see* Prop. Judgment (Dkt.
19 # 13-3).) Neither Defendant has appeared in this action, and the Clerk has entered default
20 against both Defendants. (*See* Dkt.; Entry of Default (Dkt. # 11).) The court has
21 considered GS Holistic's motion, the materials it submitted in support of its motion, the
22 relevant portions of the record, and the governing law. Being fully advised, the court

1 GRANTS in part and DENIES in part GS Holistic’s motion for entry of default
2 judgment.

3 II. BACKGROUND

4 GS Holistic is a Delaware limited liability corporation (“LLC”) that has its
5 principal place of business in California. (Compl. (Dkt. # 1) ¶ 4.) It alleges that it is the
6 registered owner of the “G PEN” trademarks, has worked to distinguish the G Pen brand
7 as “the premier manufacturer of vaporizers,” and has devoted significant time and
8 resources to promoting and protecting its trademark. (*Id.* ¶¶ 4, 7-9, 16.) In 2016, Grenco
9 Science, Inc. assigned to GS Holistic all rights associated with the G PEN trademark and
10 other trademarks associated with products sold by GS Holistic. (*Id.* ¶ 10.) As a result,
11 GS Holistic is now the owner of 21 registered trademarks—including word marks,
12 standard character marks, and design plus words marks—related to its G Pen products
13 (together, the “G Pen Marks”¹). (*Id.* ¶¶ 11(a)-(u).) GS Holistic asserts that consumers
14 are willing to pay more for “the recognized quality and innovation associated with the
15 G Pen Marks.” (*Id.* ¶ 20.) Thus, genuine G Pen brand vaporizers are priced between
16 \$70.00 and \$250.00 while equivalent non-G Pen products usually sell for between \$11.00
17 and \$20.00. (*Id.*)

18 Defendant Star Vape is a Washington LLC that has its principal place of business
19 in Washington. (*Id.* ¶ 5.) Defendant Jaebum In is a resident and citizen of Washington
20 and is the owner of Star Vape. (*Id.* ¶¶ 6, 21, 23.) GS Holistic alleges that Defendants

21
22 ¹ GS Holistic uses the terms “G Pen Marks” and “G Pen Trademarks” interchangeably in
its complaint. (*See generally* Compl.) The court uses the term “G Pen Marks” in this order.

1 have offered for sale counterfeit goods bearing “reproductions, counterfeits, copies and/or
 2 colorable imitations of one or more” of the following G Pen Marks: (a) U.S. Trademark
 3 Registration No. 4,470,963 “for the standard character mark ‘Grenco Science’ in
 4 association with goods further identified in the registration in international class 010”;
 5 (b) U.S. Trademark Registration No. 4,616,071, “for the standard character mark
 6 ‘Grenco’ in association with goods further identified in the registration in international
 7 class 010”; (c) U.S. Trademark Registration No. 5,264,986 “for the standard character
 8 mark ‘G Pen Elite’ in association with goods further identified in the registration in
 9 international class 034”; and (d) U.S. Trademark Registration No. 5,264,988 “for the
 10 design plus words mark ‘G Pen Elite’ and its logo in association with goods further
 11 identified in the registration in international class 034” (together, the “Infringing
 12 Marks”). (*Id.* ¶¶ 25(a)-(d); *see* Mot., Ex. A (screenshots of pages from the United States
 13 Patent and Trademark Office’s Trademark Electronic Search System that describe these
 14 trademarks).) On December 6, 2022, according to GS Holistic, its investigator visited
 15 Star Vape’s location; observed that the shop had “an excess of vaporizers” that displayed
 16 the G Pen Marks; purchased “an Elite Vaporizer with a G Pen Mark affixed to it” for
 17 \$197.97; and determined the vaporizer “was a [c]ounterfeit product in that it displayed
 18 the Infringing Marks.” (Compl. ¶ 29.)

19 GS Holistic filed its complaint on March 16, 2023. (*Id.* at 1.) It alleges claims
 20 under the Lanham Act against both Defendants for counterfeiting and trademark
 21 infringement in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1114 and for false designation of origin and
 22 unfair competition in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a). (*Id.* ¶¶ 51-67.) Among other

1 relief, it seeks damages, costs of suit, a permanent injunction prohibiting Defendants
2 from continuing to infringe its G Pen trademarks, and an order requiring Defendants to
3 deliver all infringing products to GS Holistic for destruction. (*Id.* at 15-16.)

4 GS Holistic served Defendants on June 16, 2023. (*See* Service Affs. (Dkt.
5 ## 8-9).) The Clerk entered default against Defendants on July 19, 2023. (Entry of
6 Default.) GS Holistic filed this motion for entry of default judgment on October 31,
7 2023. (Mot.)

8 III. ANALYSIS

9 Below, the court sets forth the relevant legal standard and then evaluates GS
10 Holistic's motion for entry of default judgment.

11 A. Legal Standard

12 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 55(b)(2) authorizes the court to enter default
13 judgment against a defaulting defendant upon the plaintiff's motion. Fed. R. Civ. P.
14 55(a), (b)(2). After default is entered, well-pleaded factual allegations in the complaint,
15 except those related to damages, are considered admitted and are sufficient to establish a
16 defendant's liability. *TeleVideo Sys., Inc. v. Heidenthal*, 826 F.2d 915, 917-18 (9th Cir.
17 1987) (citing *Geddes v. United Fin. Grp.*, 559 F.2d 557, 560 (9th Cir. 1977)).

18 Entry of default judgment is left to the court's sound discretion. *Aldabe v. Aldabe*,
19 616 F.2d 1089, 1092 (9th Cir. 1980). In exercising its discretion, the court considers
20 seven factors (the "*Eitel* factors"): (1) the possibility of prejudice to the plaintiff if relief
21 is denied; (2) the substantive merits of the plaintiff's claims; (3) the sufficiency of the
22 claims raised in the complaint; (4) the sum of money at stake in relationship to the

defendant's behavior; (5) the possibility of a dispute concerning material facts; (6) whether default was due to excusable neglect; and (7) the preference for decisions on the merits when reasonably possible. *Eitel v. McCool*, 782 F.2d 1470, 1471-72 (9th Cir. 1986). After the court determines that default judgment is appropriate, it must then determine the amount and character of the relief that should be awarded. *See TeleVideo*, 826 F.2d at 917-18.

B. Whether the *Eitel* Factors Favor Default Judgment

The court preliminarily determines that default judgment is warranted in this case because, on balance, the *Eitel* factors weigh in favor of such judgment. The court discusses each factor in turn.

1. Possibility of Prejudice to Plaintiff

The first *Eitel* factor considers whether the plaintiff will suffer prejudice if default judgment is not entered. *See PepsiCo, Inc., v. Cal. Sec. Cans*, 238 F. Supp. 2d 1172, 1177 (C.D. Cal. 2002). Without default judgment, GS Holistic will suffer prejudice because it will “be denied the right to judicial resolution” of its claims and will be “without other recourse for recovery.” *Elektra Entm’t Grp. Inc. v. Crawford*, 226 F.R.D. 388, 392 (C.D. Cal. 2005). Thus, the first *Eitel* factor weighs in favor of entering default judgment.

2. Substantive Merits and Sufficiency of the Complaint

The second and third *Eitel* factors—the substantive merits of the plaintiff's claim and the sufficiency of the plaintiff's complaint—are frequently analyzed together. *PepsiCo*, 238 F. Supp. 2d at 1175. For these two factors to weigh in favor of default

judgment, the complaint’s allegations must be sufficient to state a claim for relief. *Danning v. Lavine*, 572 F.2d 1386, 1388 (9th Cir. 1978). A complaint satisfies this standard when it “contain[s] sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to ‘state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.’” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (quoting *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007)). At the default judgment stage, the court “must take the well-pleaded factual allegations [in the complaint] as true” but “necessary facts not contained in the pleadings, and claims which are legally insufficient, are not established by default.” *Cripps v. Life Ins. Co. of N. Am.*, 980 F.2d 1261, 1267 (9th Cir. 1992).

GS Holistic alleges claims for trademark counterfeiting and infringement under 15 U.S.C. § 1114 and false designation of origin and unfair competition under 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a). (Compl. ¶¶ 51-67.) The court reviews each in turn.

a. Trademark Counterfeiting and Infringement

To prove liability for trademark infringement, the trademark holder must demonstrate: (1) “ownership of a valid mark (i.e., a protectable interest)”; and (2) the alleged infringer’s use of the mark “is likely to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive” consumers. *Reno Air Racing Ass’n., v. McCord*, 452 F.3d 1126, 1134 (9th Cir. 2006) (quoting *KP Permanent Make-Up, Inc. v. Lasting Impression I, Inc.*, 408 F.3d 596, 602 (9th Cir. 2005)).

First, GS Holistic has provided uncontested proof that it is the owner of the G Pen Marks by virtue of assignment. (See generally Mot., Ex. A. See also Compl. ¶ 4 (“GS

1 [Holistic] is the registered owner of the ‘G PEN’ trademarks.”.) Thus, GS Holistic has
2 satisfied the first element of trademark infringement for the purpose of default judgment.

3 Second, “[l]ikelihood of confusion exists when consumers viewing the mark
4 would probably assume that the goods it represents are associated with the source of a
5 different product identified by a similar mark.” *KP Permanent Make-Up*, 408 F.3d at
6 608. Courts generally evaluate eight factors to determine whether confusion is likely:
7 “1) the strength of the mark; 2) proximity or relatedness of the goods; 3) the similarity of
8 the marks; 4) evidence of actual confusion; 5) the marketing channels used; 6) the degree
9 of care customers are likely to exercise in purchasing the goods; 7) the defendant’s intent
10 in selecting the mark; and 8) the likelihood of expansion into other markets.” *Id.* Where
11 a defendant uses a counterfeit mark, however, courts both within and outside the Ninth
12 Circuit presume a likelihood of consumer confusion. *See Coach, Inc. v. Pegasus Theater*
13 *Shops*, No. C12-1631MJP, 2013 WL 5406220, at *3 (W.D. Wash. Sept. 25, 2013)
14 (compiling cases); *see also Fendi Adele S.R.L. v. Burlington Coat Factory Warehouse*
15 *Corp.*, 689 F. Supp. 2d 585, 597 (S.D.N.Y. 2010) (“To find a likelihood of confusion, a
16 court need only determine that the items at issue are counterfeit and that the defendant
17 distributed, offered for sale, or sold the items.”). The Lanham Act defines a “counterfeit”
18 as “a spurious mark which is identical with, or substantially indistinguishable from, a
19 registered mark.” 15 U.S.C. § 1127.

20 Here, GS Holistic alleges that its investigator purchased a vaporizer with a G Pen
21 Mark “affixed” to it and determined that it was a counterfeit product that displayed the
22 “the Infringing Marks.” (Compl. ¶ 29.) GS Holistic further alleges that the “Infringing

1 Marks” are “reproductions, counterfeits, copies and/or colorable imitations of one or
2 more” of a subset of four G Pen Marks. (*Id.* ¶ 25.) Accordingly, the court concludes that
3 GS Holistic has sufficiently alleged that Defendants sold a product bearing a counterfeit
4 mark and, as a result, there is a presumption of consumer confusion. *See Coach, Inc.*,
5 2013 WL 5406220, at *3. Thus, because GS Holistic has demonstrated that it owns a
6 valid mark and that Defendants’ use of the mark is likely to cause consumer confusion,
7 the court concludes that GS Holistic has sufficiently alleged its trademark counterfeiting
8 and infringement claim.

9 *b. False Designation of Origin*

10 To show liability for false designation of origin, the plaintiff must show that the
11 defendant “(1) use[d] in commerce (2) any word, false designation of origin, false or
12 misleading description, or representation of fact, which (3) is likely to cause confusion or
13 misrepresents the characteristics of his or another person’s goods or services.” *Freecycle*
14 *Network, Inc. v. Oey*, 505 F.3d 898, 902 (9th Cir. 2007). As to the first two elements, GS
15 Holistic alleges that Defendants sold (and thus, used in commerce) at least one vaporizer
16 bearing at least one of the Infringing Marks. (Compl. ¶¶ 28-29.) And the court
17 concluded above that GS Holistic has plausibly alleged a likelihood of confusion
18 resulting from Defendants’ use of the Infringing Marks. Accordingly, GS Holistic has
19 stated a false designation of origin claim.

20 Because GS Holistic has demonstrated that its claims have substantive merit and
21 that it has sufficiently alleged those claims in its complaint, the court concludes that the
22 second and third *Eitel* factors weigh in favor of default judgment.

1 3. Sum of Money at Stake

2 Under the fourth *Eitel* factor, “the court must consider the amount of money at
3 stake in relation to the seriousness of the [d]efendant’s conduct.” *PepsiCo*, 238 F. Supp.
4 2d at 1176. Here, GS Holistic seeks (1) \$200,000 in statutory damages—\$50,000 per
5 Infringing Mark—for willful trademark counterfeiting under 15 U.S.C. § 1117(c)(2) and
6 (2) costs in the amount of \$854.97. (*See* Mot. at 13.) The court concludes that the
7 requested statutory damages and costs are not so unreasonable in relation to the conduct
8 alleged in the complaint as to weigh against entry of default judgment.

9 4. Possibility of a Dispute over Material Facts

10 “The fifth *Eitel* factor considers the possibility of dispute as to any material facts
11 in the case.” *PepsiCo*, 238 F. Supp. 2d at 1177. Where, as here, the defendant has
12 defaulted, the court must take all well-pleaded allegations in the complaint as true, except
13 those related to damages. *TeleVideo*, 826 F.2d at 917-18; *see also Wecosign, Inc. v. IFG*
14 *Holdings, Inc.*, 845 F. Supp. 2d 1072, 1082 (C.D. Cal. 2012) (“Where a plaintiff has filed
15 a well-pleaded complaint, the possibility of dispute concerning material facts is
16 remote.”). Thus, the court concludes there is little risk of dispute over material facts and
17 the fifth *Eitel* factor weighs in favor of granting default judgment.

18 5. Excusable Neglect

19 The sixth *Eitel* factor considers the possibility that the defendant’s default resulted
20 from excusable neglect. *PepsiCo*, 238 F. Supp. 2d at 1177. Here, GS Holistic has
21 provided evidence that Defendants were served (*see* Service Affs.), and there is no
22 evidence in the record that Defendants’ failure to answer or respond is the result of

1 excusable neglect. Accordingly, the court concludes that the sixth *Eitel* factor weighs in
2 favor of default judgment.

3 6. Policy Favoring Decisions on the Merits

4 “Cases should be decided upon their merits whenever reasonably possible.” *Eitel*,
5 782 F.2d at 1472. Where, as here, a defendant fails to appear or defend itself in action,
6 however, the policy favoring decisions on the merits is not dispositive. *PepsiCo*, 238 F.
7 Supp. 2d at 1177. Therefore, the court concludes that the seventh *Eitel* factor does not
8 preclude entry of default judgment.

9 In sum, because the *Eitel* factors weigh in favor of default judgment, the court
10 concludes that entry of default judgment is warranted in favor of GS Holistic on its
11 claims against Defendants.

12 **C. Requested Relief**

13 The court now turns to the issue of remedies. “A default judgment must not differ
14 in kind from, or exceed in amount, what is demanded in the [complaint].” Fed. R. Civ. P.
15 54(c); *see Fong v. United States*, 300 F.2d 400, 413 (9th Cir. 1962). Defaulting
16 defendants are not deemed to have admitted the facts alleged in the complaint concerning
17 the amount of damages. *TeleVideo*, 826 F.2d at 917. Rather, the plaintiff “must ‘prove
18 up’ the amount of damages that it is claiming.” *Philip Morris USA, Inc. v. Castworld*
19 *Prod., Inc.*, 219 F.R.D. 494, 501 (C.D. Cal. 2003); *see also* Local Rules W.D. Wash.

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LCR 55(b)(2).² By analogy, plaintiffs must also “prove up” their entitlement to other forms of relief, such as a permanent injunction. *See Gucci Am., Inc. v. Tyrrell–Miller*, 678 F. Supp. 2d 117, 120-21 (S.D.N.Y. 2008).

GS Holistic requests statutory damages, litigation costs, injunctive relief, and destruction of the infringing products. (*See* Mot. at 11-14.) The court considers each remedy below.

1. Statutory Damages

Under the Lanham Act, a plaintiff may elect whether to recover its actual damages caused by the defendants’ use of a counterfeit mark or statutory damages. 15 U.S.C. § 1117(c). GS Holistic has elected to seek statutory damages. (Mot. at 11-13; *see* Compl. at 15-16 (including statutory damages in its prayer for relief).)

The court has discretion to award statutory damages between \$1,000 and \$200,000 “per counterfeit mark per type of goods or services sold, offered for sale, or distributed, as the court considers just.” 15 U.S.C. § 1117(c)(1). If, however, the court finds that the trademark violation was willful, it may award up to \$2,000,000 for each infringement. *Id.* § 1117(c)(2). “[S]tatutory damages may compensate the victim, penalize the

² This court’s Local Civil Rules require plaintiffs to support a motion for default judgment with:

a declaration and other evidence establishing [the] plaintiff’s entitlement to a sum certain and to any nonmonetary relief sought. [The] [p]laintiff shall provide a concise explanation of how all amounts were calculated, and shall support this explanation with evidence establishing the entitlement to and amount of the principal claim, and, if applicable, any liquidated damages, interest, attorney’s fees, or other amounts sought[.]

Local Rules W.D. Wash. LCR 55(b)(2).

wrongdoer, deter future wrongdoing, or serve all those purposes.” *Y.Y.G.M. SA v. Redbubble, Inc.*, 75 F.4th 995, 1008 (9th Cir. 2023) (citing *Nintendo of Am., Inc. v. Dragon Pac. Int’l*, 40 F.3d 1007, 1011 (9th Cir. 1994)). When determining the appropriate amount of statutory damages to award on default judgment, courts consider whether the amount bears a “plausible relationship to [the p]laintiff’s actual damages.” *Yelp Inc. v. Catron*, 70 F. Supp. 3d 1082, 1102 (N.D. Cal. 2014) (quoting *Adobe Sys., Inc. v. Tilley*, No. C 09-1085 PJH, 2010 WL 309249, at *5 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 19, 2010)). That is, although a plaintiff in a trademark infringement suit is entitled to damages that will compensate and serve as a deterrent, “it is not entitled to a windfall.” *Id.*

GS Holistic requests statutory damages of \$50,000 for each of the Infringing Marks, for a total of \$200,000. (Mot. at 11-13.) GS Holistic’s evidence of its actual damages caused by Defendants’ trademark violations, however, is limited to allegations that its investigator observed “an excess of” vaporizers that displayed G Pen Marks and purchased a single vaporizer with an unspecified Infringing Mark “affixed to it” for \$197.97. (*See* Compl. ¶ 29; *see also id.* ¶¶ 35, 37-39 (alleging that Star Vape sold counterfeit goods “under the Infringing Mark”); *id.* ¶ 36 (alleging that “[t]he Infringing Mark affixed to the Counterfeit Goods . . . is confusingly identical or similar to the G Pen Marks”).) GS Holistic asserts in its motion that the vaporizer bore “four (4) fake G Pen Marks.” (Mot. at 10.) Because it did not make this allegation in its complaint, however, that fact has not been established by Defendants’ default. (*See generally* Compl.) In addition, GS Holistic does not explain how one product can bear trademarks associated with two different international classes of goods. (*See id.* ¶¶ 25(a)-(b) (describing

1 Infringing Marks associated with international class 010); *id.* ¶¶ 25(c)-(d) (describing
2 Infringing Marks associated with international class 034).) GS Holistic also contends
3 that its chief executive officer’s declaration establishes that \$200,000 is “only a fraction
4 of the actual losses to its business” caused by counterfeiters. (Mot. at 12.) That
5 declaration, however, (1) asserts, without explanation, that GS Holistic’s 2021 sales
6 would have totaled \$23,250,000 absent counterfeit products in the market and (2) says
7 absolutely nothing about the damages specifically caused by Defendants in this case.
8 (*See generally* 2d Folkerts Decl. (Dkt. # 15) ¶¶ 8-13.)

9 The court is sympathetic to the difficulties GS Holistic faces in estimating actual
10 damages with any degree of certainty without the benefit of Defendants’ cooperation in
11 discovery. (*See* Mot. at 12.) Without more evidence, however, the court cannot conclude
12 that an award of \$50,000 in statutory damages for each of the Infringing Marks bears a
13 “plausible relationship” to GS Holistic’s actual damages. *Yelp Inc.*, 70 F. Supp. 3d at
14 1102. Thus, because GS Holistic alleges only that the vaporizer its investigator
15 purchased had “a G Pen Mark affixed to it” (Compl. ¶ 29), the court concludes that GS
16 Holistic is entitled to statutory damages based on Defendants’ conduct with respect to
17 only one trademark. The court further concludes, in its discretion, that an award of
18 \$2,000 for one trademark violation will serve the compensatory, penal, and deterrent
19 purposes of statutory damages without resulting in an undue windfall for GS Holistic.
20 This amount equates to slightly more than ten times the price of the allegedly infringing
21 vaporizer purchased by GS Holistic’s investigator. (*See id.*) Accordingly, the court
22 awards GS Holistic statutory damages of \$2,000.

1 2. Litigation Costs

2 Under the Lanham Act, a plaintiff who establishes that a defendant has violated a
3 trademark “shall be entitled, . . . subject to the principles of equity, to recover . . . the
4 costs of the action.” 15 U.S.C. § 1117(a). Here, GS Holistic seeks costs in the total
5 amount of \$854.97, consisting of the filing fee (\$402.00), its process server fees
6 (\$190.00), and its investigator’s fees (\$262.97). (Mot. at 13 (citing Harris Decl. (Dkt.
7 # 16) ¶ 6); *see* Compl. at 15-16 (including costs of suit in its prayer for relief).) The court
8 awards GS Holistic its filing fee and process server fees because these are costs that are
9 routinely awarded in Lanham Act cases. GS Holistic has not, however, cited any
10 authority for the proposition that its investigator’s fees are recognized “costs of the
11 action” under the Lanham Act. (*See generally* Mot.) Therefore, the court awards GS
12 Holistic costs in the amount of \$592.00.

13 3. Injunctive Relief

14 The Lanham Act empowers courts “to grant injunctions, according to the
15 principles of equity and upon such terms as the court may deem reasonable, to prevent
16 the violation of any right of the registrant of a mark.” 15 U.S.C. § 1116(a).

17 According to well-established principles of equity, a plaintiff seeking a
18 permanent injunction must satisfy a four-factor test before a court may grant
19 such relief. A plaintiff must demonstrate: (1) that it has suffered an
20 irreparable injury; (2) that remedies available at law, such as monetary
21 damages, are inadequate to compensate for that injury; (3) that, considering
22 the balance of hardships between the plaintiff and defendant, a remedy in
equity is warranted; and (4) that the public interest would not be disserved
by a permanent injunction.

1 *eBay Inc. v. MercExchange, L.L.C.*, 547 U.S. 388, 391 (2006) (interpreting similar
 2 language in considering a motion for permanent injunctive relief under the Patent Act).
 3 The Lanham Act provides, in the case of a motion for a permanent injunction, that a
 4 “plaintiff seeking any such injunction shall be entitled to a rebuttable presumption of
 5 irreparable harm upon a finding of a [trademark] violation.” 15 U.S.C. § 1116(a).

6 GS Holistic asks the court to enter the following permanent injunction enjoining
 7 Star Vape, Mr. In, and their “agents, employees, officers, directors, owners,
 8 representatives, successor companies, related companies, and all persons acting in
 9 concert or participation with” them from:

- 10 (a) Import, export, making, manufacture, reproduction, assembly, use,
 11 acquisition, purchase, offer, sale, transfer, brokerage, consignment,
 12 distribution, storage, shipment, licensing, development, display, delivery,
 13 marketing[,] advertising[,] or promotion of the counterfeit G Pen product
 identified in the complaint and any other unauthorized G Pen product,
 counterfeit, copy or colorful imitation thereof[; and]
- 14 (b) Assisting, aiding or attempting to assist or aid any other person or entity
 15 in performing any of the prohibited activities referred to in Paragraph[]
 (a) above.

16 (Mot. at 14; *see also* Prop. Judgment at 2.)

17 The court declines to enter the requested permanent injunction. First, GS Holistic
 18 argues only that it is entitled to injunctive relief “[b]y the reasons explained in [its]
 19 Complaint.” (Mot. at 13.) It does not address the factors a court must consider before
 20 entering a permanent injunction. (*See id.*); *see eBay Inc.*, 547 U.S. at 391. Second, the
 21 injunction GS Holistic seeks now is broader than the injunction outlined in its complaint,
 22 which does not include an injunction against “[a]ssisting, aiding or attempting to assist or

aid” others against performing the actions listed in part (a) of the proposed injunction. (Compare Compl. at 15, with Prop. Judgment at 2.) Third, although GS Holistic’s complaint describes the sale of one counterfeit Elite Vaporizer displaying one Infringing Mark, it requests a much wider injunction relating to “the counterfeit G Pen product identified in the complaint and any other unauthorized G Pen product, counterfeit, copy or colorful imitation thereof.” (Compare Compl. ¶¶ 29, 35-39, with Prop. Judgment at 2.) Finally, “every order granting an injunction” must “describe in reasonable detail—and not by referring to the complaint or other document—the act or acts restrained or required.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(d). GS Holistic’s proposed judgment violates this rule by referring to “the counterfeit G Pen product identified in the complaint.” (See Prop. Judgment at 2.) For these reasons, the court denies GS Holistic’s request for a permanent injunction.

4. Destruction of Infringing Products

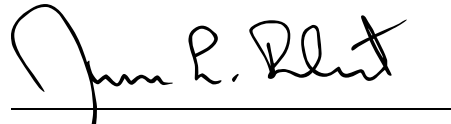
Finally, GS Holistic seeks an order directing Defendants, “at their cost, [to] deliver to [GS Holistic] for destruction all products, accessories, labels, signs, prints, packages, wrappers, receptables, advertisements, and other material in their possession, custody or control bearing any of the G Pen Marks.” (Mot. at 14; *see also* Prop. Judgment at 2; Compl. at 16 (including an order for destruction of products in the prayer for relief).) The Lanham Act authorizes the court to issue an order directing the destruction of articles that infringe upon a trademark. 15 U.S.C. § 1118. Here, however, GS Holistic has not presented any argument or evidence supporting its entitlement to this relief, and—as with its request for a permanent injunction—its request for destruction of any article “bearing

1 any of the G Pen Marks” is not supported by its investigator’s purchase of a single
2 vaporizer bearing an unspecified Infringing Mark. (*See* Mot. at 14; Compl. ¶ 29.) As a
3 result, the court denies GS Holistic’s request for an order directing the destruction of
4 allegedly infringing products.

5 **IV. CONCLUSION**

6 For the foregoing reasons, the court GRANTS in part and DENIES in part GS
7 Holistic’s motion for default judgment (Dkt. # 13). Specifically, the court GRANTS GS
8 Holistic’s request for entry of default judgment against Star Vape and Jaebum In;
9 AWARDS GS Holistic statutory damages in the amount of \$2,000.00 and litigation costs
10 in the amount of \$592.00; and DENIES GS Holistic’s requests for entry of a permanent
11 injunction and for an order directing the destruction of infringing products.

12 Dated this 13th day of November, 2023.

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15 JAMES L. ROBART
16 United States District Judge
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